"Wants" by Telephone

The Chicago Tribune.

ONE FAMILIAR STORY.

VOLUME XLVII. SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1887—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE HICKORY SWITCHES

ON THE TENDER BACK OF THE RECLAIMED OF DIFFERENT CHICAGO.

A Bulletin for Men Who Get Drunk and Other Wives Who Wonderful Aren't So Far Without—An Organization Which Does Not of Railroad and Roads, and Then Took Charge of the Morals of the Community — What a Reporter Learned About the Good Whale Oats.

Even later in time reports have reached Chicago of the heroism proceedings of a band of masked men, who, it was said, were calling themselves, Harrison, and Cottage Grove, in the extreme southern part of Indiana, flogging citizens from their beds and under cover of the night lying them to trees and flogging them within an inch of their lives. So many messages of this kind have occurred recently that a Tribune reporter was this week detailed to visit the scenes rapidly and get at the inside facts.

At the last midnight whipping had occurred at Marengo, the reporter went there first.

Marengo is a little straggling village of less than 500 inhabitants that spreads over a good area of territory in the southwestern corner of Crawford County. It is on the line of the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Railroad, forty miles west of Louisville, and strikes a stranger as being a congregation of shanties that have been thrown up at random in a roadside without any reference to streets. The inhabitants pick their way to and fro among the shanties as best they can, stepping on a plank or a piece of plank here and there and over often stumpy pools of dark-brown mud, into the houses and out again in safety.

Among the most persistent sayings gathered in Marengo is a joke current that Williams, a big gentleman farmer who keeps a stallion, in addition to lots and farms in this locality, the former part of the Chicago fire, and the latter part of the Indiana penitentiary, Clinton was the first person whom the vigilantes visited. To the casualty a farmer in the southern part of the county, but such are the facts about a year ago, and the two men became friends of long standing shortly. The fall of here at both of the three months the reporter was engaged in collecting facts and data, gathering reliable reports, and other. There was nothing worthy paper in the affair, but as the whipping was the first in the county, and the only one in which white men were concerned, it was thought best to make parties thought it time a personal paper should be sent to which no one had been to find out the facts and right thing was conducted that the work belonged to this branch of the whipping was done by the party. If the whipping was done by the party, it was thought that the reporter would be able to prevent himself. There the reporter would be able to prevent himself. There the reporter would be able to prevent himself. There

TO TOUCH THEIR PURSES.

MANAGER PABST'S SUIT.

THE CONTEST IN INDIANA.

SENATOR KENNEDY'S ATTORNEYS ARGUE THE INTERNAL POINT.

He Explains to the Court Judge Hall May Have No Jurisdiction in the Case—Another Ballot Taken in the Joint Convention—Session and Representative Arthur "Pete" and Most of Them Re-Elected—Possibility of an Early Senate Discussion.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 25.—(Special.)—Senator Kennedy's argument before the supreme court today in the Davis-Robertson case was the event of the week in the political complications here. His opponents and party friends alike predicted it to be the last effort of the senior on the bar. Mr. Davis occupied the morning hours, reading almost entirely on the question of the validity of the statute and emphasizing the article of the constitution which provides that the term of Governor and Lieutenant-Governor is four years, and holding that there is no provision for succeeding a vote for Lieutenant-Governor except every four years. Senator Kennedy spoke for two hours in the afternoon. He said that at the threshold the court would step over a dozen dozen the question of jurisdiction before it could proceed to the consideration of the merits of the case. Some days ago the Second, the counsel from the Wabash Valley Company, to which the court—Judge Hellam, were a member, raising the question that corporations could not be brought to the county where the company had its office and that the court had no jurisdiction. The court overruled the motion and the case will be tried in Marion county. Senator Kennedy argued that there is no provision in the statute for the aforesaid, and that the Legislature did not intend that the Governor should be elected, for instance, by the votes of Lake county, while the Governor was elected by the votes of Marion county. Senator Kennedy argued

The Tribune.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1907.

The Illinois Legislature has adjourned until Monday.

Gen. Weyler has been appointed Governor of Hungkung.

Germany will hold barracks at points along the French frontier.

The Washington City Cable Railway bill passed the House yesterday.

Senator F. Stanley of Maryland has been nominated to be Count at Munich.

Elder Dyer of Alexandria demands of Egypt a settlement of the Mazzoroli question.

The Legislature Assembles in West Virginia, Texas, New Jersey, and Indiana conforms.

Jesse Bennett has been selected as solicitor to the Northumberland coal-mining pilgrim.

Senator Newlands generally seems to speak like Churchill, in his speech, failed to justify his resignation.

Gov. Jos. Brooks of Salt Lake, Mich., shows herself and two children into a river, all been drowned.

The Illinois House yesterday defeated the proposal for a grand isolating tour of the State charitable institutions.

A bill prohibiting fraternity lawyers, which got minted persons was introduced in the Illinois Senate yesterday.

Charles Evans Thompson (Lincoln will engage in May to accept the Presidency of the Western National Bank of New York.

Senator Tillman introduced a bill in the Illinois Senate yesterday providing for the study of school hygiene throughout the State.

Chauncey M. Depew, trustee, has sold to James H. Hyde for $500,000 their lot on Washington square, 50 feet east of Clark, quite large.

Grain, Beans, Peas, Sweet, Fish, and Beets have been selected on the Senatorial committee to investigate the alleged Beef trusters.

Gen. W. P. Craighill, the newly-elected President of the Georgia Central Railroad, has resigned the position of Commissioner of the Union Pacific.

The people of Alki Point, off the coast of County Mayo, and now preparing to vacate the island, who is so, the big fellow to examine fifty specimens extra.

Five of the men engaged at the trade rebellion at Goshen, Ind., Monday have been arrested, and the prospect is that the other three will be captured.

The Judiciary Committee of the Illinois House has recommended the passage of a bill providing for an increase of the number of Cook County Judges in Cook County.

The National House adopted the Pierce-Pomerene bill a great length yesterday, but adjourned without reaching a vote. Several amendments were adopted.

The House Naval Affairs Committee has completed the Naval Appropriation bill. It calls for $90,287,000. The current year's appropriation was only $78,000,000.

The coal mine already contracted for to be delivered during the present year aggregate 1,000,000 tons, which is several times greater of the shipment for the mile for 1906.

Governor Pennoyer and President Salisbury had a conference, at the latter's request, yesterday, to discuss the Alaskan dispute. The conference was useful on both sides.

A RESOLUTION for the submission to popular vote of a prohibition amendment to the State Constitution at the coming spring election has been adopted by both Houses of the Michigan Legislature.

The Secretary of War and the Lieutenant-General have voiced their disapproval of the proposed law reducing the length of service required for the retirement of two-thirds of the general officers and privates of the army from thirty to twenty-five years.

Governor H. Garvin and other New York Central officials have telegraphed to Attorney-General Bonaparte asking that they may be heard in opposition to the Interstate Commerce bill before the President acts upon it. Mr. Garfield declined to come to any agreements, but stated that he would receive protest privately.

William Hayes Ayres, the Troy banker, entered a quiet appeal to Jefferson to the Board of Common Township when he said that the ex-Prisoner, an issuer of the National party, had power to restore tranquility to Ireland. Mr. Gladstone, however, seems to think that the Irish are justified in raising a "rumpus" on this business, and he has given ample notice that he will make an effort to establish that fact from the member of the Tory Ministers and majority Commons. Gladstone is so full of light as any ancient Irish tenant for which to represent such cordial sympathy. Apparently the session will be taken up mainly with the Irish tenant and the prosecution cases cases.

The money market was very under a moderate demand. Sterling bills were somewhat easier. Investment securities were dull. The New York stock market was quiet and steady.—The Chicago produce market was more firm, and grain was weak with the selling of wheat by local speculators on a prospect of increased visible supply this week owing to the strike in New York. Provisions were irregular, but averaged higher as compared with Thursday's log products closed 5¢ cents higher, wheat and oats unchanged, corn ¼ cent higher, rye and barley steady, and flaxseed ¼ cent lower.

A warrant in the Panama case says that a Chicago syndicate of wealthy men are reported to be primed up to maintenance and for the purpose of controlling the whole trade of the Republic on the main map. The scheme is to gain control of two or three elevator lines and then boom out the rest. Nothing of the kind has cropped out in the northern to this city.

In the change in the law that a legislative candidate has been forced to secure the petition of his family, it will only be a question of time how soon the business will come to the surface and the names of those concerned in it will become public. In any event, the parties, whoever they may be, will have their names for nothing. But, though may be relied upon to refuse permanently to lessen by one day the term of Hunter's imprisonment. The offense for which he was sent to the penitentiary was too dangerous to admit of a suspicion that he will confess it, even in part. The principles of the ballot law and the attempt to subvert the will of the people as expressed in an election strike at the liberty of the people and the authority of Government. Mr. Hunter's punishment for his crimes was a light one and he will be obliged to meet it to the end. At the same time it would be gratifying to learn the names of the men, Democrats or Republicans, who have sufficient backbone to ask that the Chicago law-breaker shall be released.

BOSS BOOTLERS IN CONGRESS.

While the National House of Representatives was raising the fighting evident upon the big river and harbor grab the Senate was quietly, without a tribune and unexpectedly without the formality of a reported vote, sanctioning a similar but less defensible grab, so many to the exposition more correctly speaking, robbery steal. But, contrary with given away millions of acres of land to the several States for agricultural colleges without any guarantee of good faith in carrying out the object of the subsidy, Congress now proposes to give each of those colleges $25,000 as an annual gift for maintaining "experiment stations." States which fostered away the original appropriation by lifting existing schools grab the land and share the public treasure. Each can have $25,000, the same as the rest. It is a fact worthy of note that the gentleman who is credited with the paternity of the agricultural college scheme is now and has been for many years one of the trustees of the college in the State which managed to get hold of the entire subsidy for the State and never so much as established a chair of agriculture. That State would have, under this bill, the same recognition as Illinois, which from first to last has been honorable in the discharge of this trust.

But apart from the absence of any just and fair discrimination between the liabilities and the subsidy there is one question, which ought to be observed, is the most general and delicate fact that the bill is fundamentally wrong. From the nature of the case this appropriation will be an indefinite annual grant as any appropriation annual in capable of indefinite development. If this bill stay through unchallenged we may look for annual appropriations for the purpose named, and if the States having agricultural colleges should have annual grants of $25,000 for experimental farming then all States, new and old, should, and the new left to the Treasury would be not about $50,000 annually. Senator Simmons' amendment that Congress may at any time suspend or repeal all or any of the provisions of the act was little better than an insult to the intelligence of the people. It is not in the power of Congress to make an appropriation of the kind which could bind subsequent Congresses, as Mr. Simmons well knows. The money will not be tended by calling that kind of sentiment to its aid.

The accustomed audacity in profligate appropriations is just what the people expect with a Treasury fairly bursting with surplus funds. What shall we do with this money, which must be gotten into circulation in some way or other? This is the constant and pressing question which confronts Congress at the present time and paralyzes the arm of public economy. The country is to be found in cutting off some dozens of carcasses and cutting down others, so as to pay the money to another form, to voting to the free-for-some reports and voting down others, keeping always in mind the true interests of American enterprise and labor. There is ample room without crippling home industries for the revenue reform which is the only cure for Congressional lunacies.

THE CHINESE MINISTER'S RECEPTION.

The Indiana gentleman who serves the country in the capacity of Minister to China gave a complete novelty at the Potts reception. As his home was not a fancy bungalow, and as he was not thoroughly familiar with Chinese customs, he invited the number of invitations to 400, and was careful to specify on them that only the receiver and his wife were expected to come as their own card. Supposing that the Chinese would understand this, he prepared the best refreshments that the salaries of that country would devour for that occasion. He placed on hand with unusual care, and having eaten costly viands of American "dainty and cream," which he thought might tickle the palate, he put them in a conspicuous place. By the time of the reception he was ready to entertain his 400 guests in an elegant and hospitable manner. What was his astonishment, however, to find the street in front of his residence blocked up with a mob of between fifteen hundred and two thousand persons of all kinds and conditions—mandarins, shopkeepers, and coolies—though evenly well dressed. The terrified Minister watched them swarming into the house like rats. He was helpless to prevent them. Every room was soon filled with those not invited to collation, but still the rush pushed and jostled each other to get in. The free assistance of the small police force sought for the disgraceful, which only half stood one hundred and fifty, but two hundred managed to gain themselves into it, and commenced upon the sandwiches and delectables which had been provided for four hundred. As they were also invited hogs and geese did the work of two, and they ravaged to budge until the refreshments were devoured. Meanwhile those to other parts of the audience had filled up the house so densely that the Minister had to give up the ball, which was to have been one of the features of the reception, and stood helplessly by, unable to play the part of host or even one of the guests. The pushing and scrambling of the various Chinese continued until midnight and even later, and when the mob had finally left the house and work-out Minister found his dining-room looking very much like a pigsty. His parlors and reception-rooms were strewn with broken fans, fragments of silk robes, woollen shawls, and pigtails. His curtains were torn, the furniture was scratched and marred, many of his most costly vases were broken and some had been carried off by the curious Celestials. It was of no use for him to send in a bill of damages, as many in the police, or to complain to the Government, as there is a proposition in that country against Americans, and foreigners have both passed to prevent any case from coming into it.

It is useless to say that this is a happen in Paris. If it had taken would have been an end of indignation at such conduct. Chicago would at once have addressed itself to local committee legislation and the shoulders would have redoubled their efforts to correct such lawless. But, remember the home, guests, and noise, and it is exactly what did occur at the Chinese Minister's reception, and in view of it, it may well suggest the question whether it would not be well to let the barriers down and invite the Mongols here to give Washington society a lesson in good manners. In any event the Chinese Minister, before he makes his report to his Government, ought to be warned that all Americans before and gentlemen here did the manners of boors and the equipoise of hogs, and that it is not a custom of the country for well-bred people to go into banquet-brilliant invitations, eat up the refreshments, break up the furniture, or wound and steal bric-a-brac. It is not likely that the Chinese Minister will receive upon another occasion, but should he be such enough to do so he should be protected by the police, and the police should be instructed to handle every one who creates without necessary who attempts to enter without invitation.

THE NEW JURISDICTION BILL.

The Senate and the House have united in the passage of a passive bill for the relief of overburdened parents and heavenly-discharged suitors and suitors who are now denied and dependent upon their own labor for support. During the debate upon it in the Senate Mr. Tim Work stated that there are thirty thousand men who ought to be free to be employed. This is startling and disgraceful, if true. Under a properly-ordered passive system so much state of affairs would exist. Many persons are receiving liberal allowances from the public treasury who are not in need of anything. The facts in the case should be carefully inquired into. It would be an Gilbert task to find out how the matter stands. A circular letter addressed to every gentleman in the country would bring the necessary data. There is a simple diagram about a postboard from which an honorably-discharged soldier, or his parent, should be exempt. The position discourages people in independent circumstances and, no doubt, save them enough to raise proper sons of all those poor people.

One of the most important effects of the new bill does not appear upon the surface. It affects relief to colored pensioners. Under a false and narrow ruling of the Pension Bureau the colored soldier who was a slave at the time his or her was enlisted could not get a pension, the ground of the refusal being that he was not the support of the parent at the time, nor could he owe service or labor to the state of late existing at the time of the enlistment. There are thousands of poor people enlisted through the South who are denied pensions to which they are clearly entitled, the denial resting on the absurd technicalities. By the reasonable scope of the bill the color line will not be recognized. It is one of the most notable reformers of latest law since the last war of the days ever to disappear from the book of the negro was an unfriendly feature of the pension granted millions of the war which abolished slavery. There is to be a certain point beyond which cannot be the case originated.

Senator Peter Gerry introduced his new bill, as made and Congressional. We believe it is so, and that he ought to have added seventy-five, fifteen, and thousands. But it follows in the general footsteps of pension legislation, although there is no excuse for parsimony such in this connection. The whole bill of pension laws should be carefully gone over. A last should be called upon the pension of simplicity and every thing in the shape of a pension bill which has in it the essence of rambling a few votes, and such measure of goodness in deserving claimants should be accompanied by some increase of the luscious now paid for soldiering.

THE TREATY OF 1858.

The Springfield (Mass.) Republican has done good service in the matter of the pending Alaskan concert with Canada by printing the text article of the treaty of 1825, which is the only one bearing upon the fisheries. The treaty was negotiated by John Quincy Adams and Henry Clay, the British Secretaries of the State and the Treasury, and about fifty years and Richard Rush, our Minister to France and Great Britain. It provides as follows:

> [illegible] the United States hereby renounces for ever any liberty heretofore enjoyed or claimed by the inhabitants thereof to take, dry or cure fish on or within three marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creeks or harbors of His Britannic Majesty's dominions in America not included within the above-mentioned limits; provided, however, that American fishermen shall be admitted to enter such bays or harbors for the purpose of shelter and of repairing damages therein, of purchasing wood and of obtaining water, and for no other purpose whatever. But they shall be under such restrictions as may be necessary to prevent their taking, drying or curing fish therein or in any other manner whatever abusing the privileges hereby reserved to them.

The Springfield editor says: "Nothing has been said in the negotiations of this treaty that has not been known to the public for many years. The Canadian contention that the treaty of 1818 was abrogated by the war of 1812 is not worthy of serious consideration. The treaty of 1818 was a voluntary agreement, by its terms it was to last for 10 years and then to be subject to abrogation on six months' notice. It was not abrogated by the war of 1812, but was renewed by the treaty of 1818, which is the only one bearing upon the fisheries. The treaty was negotiated by John Quincy Adams and Henry Clay, the British Secretaries of the State and the Treasury, and about fifty years and Richard Rush, our Ministers

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MORE TROUBLE IMPENDS.

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All advance early Spring Styles in silks, and a much larger than ever choice stock to choose from. Samples mailed to every State, accompanied with information giving full directions "How to send for goods."

DRESS GOODS

AT HALF USUAL VALUE.

Assorted lot Colored Drap de Berge Brocades, Serges, Etc., only 10c a yd; cost 20c yd; value 40c.

Grand assortment Paris Wale Cloth, 25 cents.

50 styles Novelty Dress Goods, Bouretts, Tricottes, Cable Cord, Etc., all 40c; would not be high at 75c.

Special Drive in Colored French Cashmere, 25c, all shades, worth 40c.

Attractive Assortment High Toned Serges to 50c in French Dress Goods, now selling off at 25c, 30c, and 35c; every desirable color and Black.

We are also enabled to slaughter Black Cashmere worth 35c to 50c yd.

Rich importations Evening Dress Goods at half regular price.

Crepe Cloths, Stellienes, Trioms, Elastiques, Lustrine Cloth, and many other Black Novelties for 1889, at prices fully 40 per cent under competitors.

25 pcs. Tinsel Velveteens at 25c.

Great Bargain in Black Velveteens at 25 cents.

In order to give this DISTINGUISHED SALE ADDITIONAL IMPETUS, we place on sale 100 pcs. Brocade Satin Surah Silks, Gros Faille Evening Silks, Colored Satins, Summer Silks, etc., all at the Sweeping Low

Price, 25c All Round!

This figure is but half the cost of these superb Silks, which are suitable for evening balls, masquerade, dancing-school, graduating, and other purposes.

Samples Mailed to non-residents.

Our magnificent line of Summer Silks is just in from Zurich, Switzerland. Being three months too early, we will slaughter them now rather than hold till summer, and therefore place these elegant, fresh fabrics on sale at the astonishingly low price of 39 cents and 49 cents, worth 65 cents and 75 cents.

J. W. TUOHY & CO.

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Never was such a furore occasioned among purchasers of Dry Goods as the announcement that

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Great Sale in Hosiery and Underwear Department.

Goods sent C. O. D. to all parts, or send P. O. money order, draft, or registered letter. Samples mailed on application.

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NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST

SUBSIDIARY ATTEMPTS TO WORK AT SECOND CENTRAL TRAIN.

Unidentified Tramp in the Death by Stranger—A Brother's Sensible Advice Required to Restore—An Illinois Farmer Set Afloat in the Antarctic—Many Stopping Watch—Religious Lodge of Colored Women—An Indiana Sheriff's Bungle—Witnesses for Subscription.

ACCIDENT AT TWIN SPRINGS.—A derailment of a freight train on the Illinois Central at Twin Springs, Ill., was caused by a broken axle on a car. The train was running at a high rate of speed, and the car was thrown from the track, and the following cars piled up on it. The engine was not damaged. The track was blocked for several hours.

ACCIDENT ON THE WABASH.—A derailment of a freight train on the Wabash road occurred at Decatur, Ill., on Wednesday night, caused by a broken axle. The train was running at a high rate of speed, and the car was thrown from the track, and the following cars piled up on it. The engine was not damaged. The track was blocked for several hours.

ACCIDENT ON THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL.—A derailment of a freight train on the Illinois Central at Decatur, Ill., was caused by a broken axle

AMONG THE RAILROADS.

THE NON-UNION GIRLS.

VESSELS STILL DELAYED.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

C. B. Ingraham and wife have gone to Los Angeles, Cal., to remain three months.

Abraham Lesser was reported as having fractured yesterday. His physicians pronounced upon his afternoon descent his condition growth.

The Hon. William E. Miller of Lima, ex-Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, U. T., and one of the Commissioners to revise the laws of Washington Territory, is at the Tremont.

Gilbert Nelson paid off the last surviving of the Independence Guard yesterday, and of the one hundred and two men who originally composed the company, but twenty-eight are now living.

Mr. Billy Warren has finally taken out a license. The poet something or sentiment a day does not overwhelm him, so he can wait for a longer time between drinks. He is now engaged in writing a book of poems, which he will have published in the fall.

The case of William J. Gallagher, charged with forgery, embezzlement, etc., growing out of his connection with the notion and carriage affair, of which he was formerly a partner, was called in the Criminal Court yesterday morning, but on motion of the defendant's counsel was continued until the April term.

Timothy and Edward King, brothers of Alderman Patrick King, of the Sixth Ward, have an appeal pending in the Criminal Court against the action of the Board of Review in refusing to reduce their assessment. They have been in the habit of appealing to the Board of Review, but have never been successful before.

Chief Detective Coulter yesterday notified the pension agent, Charles E. Hunt, Assistant Adjutant-General, Rock Rock, Nebraska, and Mr. and Mrs. Alexander A. Hunt, that an unclaimed pension check, dated Feb. 4, 1881, for $8.00, payable to Alexander A. Hunt, was in the hands of the Chief Detective, and could be obtained by application.

The statement in yesterday's TRIBUNE that the Surgeon who secured the medical relief of Gen. Grant at Mount McGregor, Dr. Edward Clark, was appointed under Arthur, and retained by Gen. Logan, is incorrect. Dr. Clark was appointed by Gen. Logan, and retained by Gen. Hancock, and has been connected with the Pension Bureau for the past seven years.

Judge Joseph E. Gay, owner of the building at Van Buren and Mc Wabash avenue which was injured by fire, in a sworn application to the Building Inspector, requesting to permit the repairing of the structure, states that the damage to the property by the fire amounted to $5,000, and that the loss was not fully covered by insurance. Mr. Gay's application was granted.

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IN GENERAL.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Kinsley, optician (Chronic Building), was as follows: 6 a. m., 6° above; 9 a. m., 8° above; 12 m., 10° above; 3 p. m., 12° above; 6 p. m., 10° above; 9 p. m., 8° above; highest, 12° above; lowest, 6° above zero.

The money in the golden vase presented by Miss Van Buren to Lyon Chickens was taken away yesterday by Mrs. Lyon, the grandmother. The vase was presented upon condition that the money should be used for the benefit of the baby chickens.

The trial of William J. Gallagher, charged with forgery, embezzlement, etc., growing out of his connection with the notion and carriage affair, of which he was formerly a partner, was called in the Criminal Court yesterday morning, but on motion of the defendant's counsel was continued until the April term.

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DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE

Ex Ammonia, Lime, Alum or Phosphate

The United States Government

Places Dr. Price's at the head of the entire list.

The Canadian Government

Places Dr. Price at head of the entire list.

It is the purest and strongest. Free from Ammonia, Lime, Alum or Phosphate, and is recommended for general family use, by the Heads of the following Great Universities and public Food Analysts:

Prof. R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., L. L. D., Bellevue Medical College, New York.
Prof. H. C. WOOD, Jr., Penn. University Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.
Prof. R. E. RICHARDSON, Ohio Mechanics' Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Prof. CHARLES E. DETMERS, Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kansas.
Prof. H. A. MOTT, Jr., Ph. D., Ph. C., Chemist to the Dept. of Health, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Prof. CHARLES A. SEELY, M. D., Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Prof. JOHN M. ORDWAY, Mass. Institute of Technology, Boston.
Prof. R. A. WITTHAUS, A. M., M. D., University of Buffalo, N. Y.
Prof. R. S. DARBY, State Assayer, Helena, Mont.
Prof. JOHN HOWARD, Jr., A. M., M. D., Prof. Chemistry and Toxicology, Univ. Medical College, Atlanta, Ga.
Prof. ALFRED A. WESSELHOEFT, M. D., Boston Surgeon's College, New Brunswick, N. J.
Prof. EDWARD S. WAYLAND, Ph. D., Prof. Chemistry, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.
Prof. CHARLES E. MUNROE, Chief Chemist to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.
Prof. HENRY B. ELLIOTT, Prof. Chemistry, Canada School Pharmacy, Toronto, Canada.
Prof. JAMES H. HINKLE, Chemist of the United States Mint, New Orleans, La.
Prof. EDWARD GOODRICH, Prof. Chemistry, University of Texas, Austin, Texas.
Prof. W. H. GUILFORD, Prof. Chemistry, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Prof. R. W. HOFFMAN, Prof. Chemistry, Oakland College, Berkeley, Cal.
Prof. W. HAMMOND, Analytical Chemist, Columbus, Ohio.
Prof. C. WILLIAMS, Analytical Chemist, St. Louis, Mo.
Prof. C. MEEKER, Prof. Chemistry, Chicago Medical College and Chicago College of Pharmacy, Chicago, Ill.
Prof. G. E. PATRICK, Lombard Chemist, Chicago, Ill.
Prof. G. E. PATRICK, Lombard Chemist, Chicago, Ill.
Prof. S. A. FAYLOR, Lake Chemist South Department, Chicago, Ill.

By GEO. P. GOSS & CO.

AUCTION.

Dry Goods Department

Two Hundred and Fifty Cases Seasonable Goods

BANKRUPT

Wednesday, Feb. 8, 1882,

AT 9:30 A. M.,

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS.

ODDS AND ENDS

CROCKERY and GLASSWARE

Thursday, Feb. 9, 9:30 a. m.

AT AUCTION.

1 car White Granite, 1 car C. C.,
1 car Rockingham, Colored Glass,
75 pkgs. Enameled Ware, Kettles, and
500 barrels Glassware.

By ELSON, FLORSHEIM & CO.

AUCTION.

AT 9:30 THIS MORNING

OUR REGULAR SALE

New and Second-Hand Furniture

A Good Line Carpets,
General Household Goods,
General Merchandise, etc.

MILLINERY!

WANTED,

A party with some money to join me in taking the best department for Millinery on State st.; trade already built up. No old stock. Address B 93, Tribune Office.

L. MANASSE, Optician,

WOODYARD CHERRY TOPS.

FURS CHAS. W. BARNEY

WILSON BROS.

SHIRTS

FREEMAN'S PATENT SPECTACLES

$1.50 to $3.50

SEWERAGE

CANDY

Gas Heating and Cooking

THE STATE INTELLIGENCE.

LEGISLATIVE DOINGS AT THE SPRINGFIELD CAPITOL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 24.—[Special.]—The Senate, this morning, passed the bill appropriating $5,000 for the purchase of a portrait of Governor Yates, to be hung in the Executive Chamber. The bill was then sent to the House, where it was passed by a vote of 75 to 1. Mr. Collins, who presented the resolution, was the only member who voted against it.

Mr. Cullom gave the reported assent that he would introduce a bill to-day providing for the appointment of three commissioners to locate and erect suitable buildings for the Insane Asylum of the Northern District, which was ordered by the last Legislature. The bill will be introduced to-morrow.

Mr. Hopkins, Chairman of the Committee on Education, moved that the report of that committee on the bill providing for the appointment of a Superintendent of Public Instruction, and defining his duties, be printed. The motion was agreed to, and the bill was ordered to a second reading

FARM AND LIVE STOCK.

AS THE RAIN A SHELTER SUMMER?—OF SUN, WHY NOT?

The Wisconsin Institute at Stanford Advertises Chicago Platform Will Have Welcome Harbors Here as Invasion—Aids to the Board of a Wind-and-Rain Week—Ways to Avert—and Lose—Grain Wrecks.

The owner of a garden plot or his suburban home may get what shelter he wants from every neighboring gentleman of them the Relief Society in the City Hall. However, the public is to provide a full supply of fuel, food and blankets. It is altogether better to make a small harbor at home, from which the sunlight may be ignored and cold fully a week from. Should to be transferred to the open air in the proper season. In the case of the former the inner harbor is indispensable. The plants are transferred twice to the open air, and very little if any check to growth is experienced.

The difficulty with most people is that they suppose the making and management of a hot-bed to be beyond their knowledge. Nothing is more simple. The best rule and plainest, and one of the handiest of the household can refer to showing that they are well observed. It is for the sake of the good and healthy living that comes from the garden through the season.

Here the frost removes, long and short to gather, but not too greatly, during 2 which is best and known. The time to make the cold pickles is when that season, which the first birds of passage make their appearance, or just previous to this time. Upon the success to a considerable pile and for it from the first hour to strong, as some will stay here to winter the season and together, long and short. If the heat be not very strong, plant it immediately in the ordinary soil which the hotbed is to be formed. This at least not the more than a foot deep for a bed of this nature of the plan and fertilizer to depth, in different seasons. The bed need not be more than three inches to width, and the sashes should be six feet long and wide enough for convenience. Some kind of grate and cross-bars to the sash, for plant room, is necessary. Boards are used for the sides of the bed, and manure is thrown up against them to the depth of a foot or more. The manure should be fresh from the stable, and in such a condition as to heat readily. Throw it into a heap and let it remain for a few days, when it will be in a proper condition for use. Fill the bed with it to within six inches of the top of the frame, and tramp it down firmly. Then put on the soil, which should be a rich, mellow loam, and rake it smooth. Put on the sash, and in a few days the heat will have risen sufficiently to allow the seeds to be planted. Cover the seeds with soil to the depth of about twice their diameter, and keep the sash closed until the plants appear above the ground, when air should be given freely on all favorable days. Water should be given sparingly, and only in the morning, so that the surface may be dry before night. Cold nights require the sash to be covered with mats or boards, and in severe weather additional protection must be given by banking manure around the outside of the frame. Hot-beds require much attention, and should not be undertaken by those who cannot give the necessary time to them.

The Wisconsin Farmers' Institutes.

Mr. Hoyt in the Times has a form an and organized at Wisconsin for the institute meetings held in all portions of the State during the winter season. These meetings are thirteen in number, and embrace not only the best practical talent of the State, but many persons in their several localities who have had experience in the matters to be discussed. Each meeting lasts two days, and the expenses of the speakers, which are paid by the State, are very light. The interest manifested in these meetings is very great, and the attendance large. The following are the places and dates of the meetings: Janesville, Jan. 17 and 18; Whitewater, Jan. 19 and 20; Fort Atkinson, Jan. 21 and 22; Watertown, Jan. 24 and 25; Waukesha, Jan. 26 and 27; Oconomowoc, Jan. 28 and 29; Waukesha, Jan. 31 and Feb. 1; Racine, Feb. 2 and 3; Kenosha, Feb. 4 and 5; Delavan, Feb. 7 and 8; Elkhorn, Feb. 9 and 10; Whitewater, Feb. 11 and 12; Fort Atkinson, Feb. 13 and 14; Janesville, Feb. 15 and 16. The meetings will be held in the forenoon, afternoon and evening of each day, and will be addressed by the following gentlemen: Prof. W. A. Henry, Madison; Prof. W. J. Beal, Agricultural College; Prof. J. W. Sanborn, Madison; Prof. Thomas Hoskins, Madison; Prof. Thomas Shaw, Agricultural College; Prof. W. H. Brewer, New Haven, Conn.; Prof. Alexander Agassiz, Cambridge, Mass.; Prof. Spencer F. Baird, Washington, D. C.; Prof. Robert Ridgway, Washington, D. C.; Prof. Lucien Carr, Cambridge, Mass.; Prof. Cyrus Thomas, Washington, D. C.; Prof. Charles Dury, Cincinnati, O.; Prof. Thomas Meehan, Germantown, Pa.; Prof. Charles E. Bessey, Ames, Iowa; Prof. Byron D. Halsted, New Brunswick, N. J.; Prof. Lewis R. Morris, Madison; Prof. Thomas Hoskins, Madison; Prof. Thomas Shaw, Agricultural College; Prof. W. H. Brewer, New Haven, Conn.; Prof. Alexander Agassiz, Cambridge, Mass.; Prof. Spencer F. Baird, Washington, D. C.; Prof. Robert Ridgway, Washington, D. C.; Prof. Lucien Carr, Cambridge, Mass.; Prof. Cyrus Thomas, Washington, D. C.; Prof. Charles Dury, Cincinnati, O.; Prof. Thomas Meehan, Germantown, Pa.; Prof. Charles E. Bessey, Ames, Iowa; Prof. Byron D. Halsted, New Brunswick, N. J.; Prof. Lewis R. Morris, Madison.

Agricultural Notes and Comments.

Don't forget to prepare the manure, dirty, for when warm weather. The accumulation of manure should be at least 2 feet deep, to be used for effective in their state of completion.

In preparing a fallow sometimes plan should be considered. It is the object of getting of plowing it. A fallow of preparation of a crop which is not.

The question now is why the farmers cannot be as well organized as the manufacturers. The answer is that the latter are under the control of a few men, and the former are not. The manufacturers have their agents in every State, and they are in constant communication with each other. The farmers are not. They are scattered all over the country, and have no means of communication. Their only organization is the Grange, and that is not a success. The Grange is a good thing, but it is not enough. The farmers must have a national organization, and they must have it soon.

Live-Stock Notes and Experiments.

Don't neglect your horses in cold weather, but keep them well fed and watered. Don't be afraid of them.

The dairy business during the month of January, 1881, was very large. The amount of butter made in the State during that month was 1,000,000 pounds.

Farmers who have horses to sell during the winter should not neglect to feed them well. Horses that are in good condition always bring the best prices.

Some of the large stock-raising districts of Illinois are in a very prosperous condition. The farmers in these districts are making money, and they are not afraid to spend it.

The time is approaching when the farmers of the country will be busy. Now is the time to prepare for the spring work. Don't wait until the last moment, and then be in a hurry.

It is a matter of common belief that cattle and sheep do not thrive in a cold climate. This is a mistake. Cattle and sheep do well in cold climates, and they are the best animals to raise in such climates.

Agricultural Notes.

Cold weather is the time to kill insects. The cold kills the insects, and the farmer is relieved of the trouble of killing them.

Farmers should not neglect to keep their implements in good condition. A plow that is not in good condition is a poor plow, and a harrow that is not in good condition is a poor harrow.

Don't forget to keep your stock supplied with water. Stock that is not supplied with water will not thrive, and they will not be profitable.

Farmers should not neglect to keep their fences in good condition. A fence that is not in good condition is a poor fence, and a fence that is not in good condition is a poor protection.

Don't forget to keep your stock supplied with salt. Stock that is not supplied with salt will not thrive, and they will not be profitable.

Farmers should not neglect to keep their buildings in good condition. A building that is not in good condition is a poor building, and a building that is not in good condition is a poor protection.

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THE DRAINAGE SYSTEM.

AND ONE PLAN FOR GIVING CHICAGO AND SUBURBS PURE WATER.

The Report of the National Committee to the American Society—What It Will Accomplish—The Engineering Skill the Only Obstacle—The Proposed Canals of Deep Channel—How Soon Could Work Be Commenced—What the Advocates Will Call for—What It Will Accomplish.

The Council Committee appointed to the report engineers of the Chicago Drainage Commission, which is to be submitted to the City Council Monday night together with a recommendation from the Board, and which provides the draft of a bill providing for the necessary legislation to carry out the scheme submitted in the report, Chicago are presenting every day which must have deeply the people of Chicago are considered in the matter. In the early part of the week, owing to the January thaw, the sewers and tunnels in many districts of the southwestern portion of the city and the adjacent regions of Lake and Cook were flooded with the water from the melting of the snow. This is a matter of periodical occurrence in April of every year the flood waters of the Des Plaines Valley and of the west and northwest of the district adjoining are diverted through the Mud Lake Valley and the Calumet Wentworth Ditch into the southwestern portion of Chicago, where the water becomes stagnant and putrid. In many instances the flood waters enter basements and cellars, thus saturating the premises and both of the docks, thus polluting the city and Lake Park water supply. This year, however, owing to the spring of 1881, no water has accumulated in consequence. It is likely to occur, and may become a permanent danger. As an example in this direction, Bowesville, on a portion of Chicago, and having a population of about 5,000 people, was for a number of years, and has been, during the spring months, flooded with water from the Des Plaines River, and the residents of Bowesville have been compelled to abandon their homes and remove to other parts of the city, thus causing a great loss to the owners of property. The object of the proposed drainage canal is to prevent the recurrence of such a calamity as the flooding of Bowesville, and to relieve the city of Chicago from the danger of a pestilence arising from the stagnant waters of the Des Plaines Valley and the Calumet Wentworth Ditch.

The Drainage Canal.

The proposed drainage canal is to start from the Chicago River at Robey street, and to run in a southwesterly direction to the Des Plaines River, a distance of about 30 miles. The canal is to be 160 feet wide at the bottom, 202 feet wide at the surface of the water, and 24 feet deep. The bottom of the canal is to be 4 feet below the bottom of the Illinois and Michigan Canal at Lockport, and 24 feet below the surface of the water in the Des Plaines River at that point. The bottom of the canal is to be 4 feet below the bottom of the Illinois and Michigan Canal at Lockport, and 24 feet below the surface of the water in the Des Plaines River at that point. The bottom of the canal is to be 4 feet below the bottom of the Illinois and Michigan Canal at Lockport, and 24 feet below the surface of the water in the Des Plaines River at that point. The bottom of the canal is to be 4 feet below the bottom of the Illinois and Michigan Canal at Lockport, and 24 feet below the surface of the water in the Des Plaines River at that point.

The Deep Channel.

The deep channel is to be 22 feet deep at the bottom, 162 feet wide at the surface of the water, and 24 feet deep. The bottom of the deep channel is to be 4 feet below the bottom of the Illinois and Michigan Canal at Lockport, and 24 feet below the surface of the water in the Des Plaines River at that point. The bottom of the deep channel is to be 4 feet below the bottom of the Illinois and Michigan Canal at Lockport, and 24 feet below the surface of the water in the Des Plaines River at that point. The bottom of the deep channel is to be 4 feet below the bottom of the Illinois and Michigan Canal at Lockport, and 24 feet below the surface of the water in the Des Plaines River at that point.

The Cost.

The cost of the canal is estimated at $10,000,000. The cost of the deep channel is estimated at $10,000,000. The cost of the canal and the deep channel is estimated at $20,000,000. The cost of the canal and the deep channel is estimated at $20,000,000. The cost of the canal and the deep channel is estimated at $20,000,000. The cost of the canal and the deep channel is estimated at $20,000,000.

The Benefits.

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THE CHAINGANG GUARD.

The scientific men of a hot condition did last Saturday learn, upon the sacrifice of work to the apparently insatiable orders which that to regard to Col. Jefferson Chase.

It was a high philanthropic and was almost entirely marked by a form of chaingang convicts seated on Col. Chase by the State authorities.

As the sun reached the meridian the more cases began to gradually and with such marching by that the four guards who had charge over the assembled convicts were compelled to seek shelter under the few scattered trees which afforded little shade to different parts of the field.

Early marching on the games the greatly played with their baseball. All guards, and each a team selected for the different parts of the field, and the game of baseball was then in full progress.

There was a large delegation of the convicts on hand, and each team was in different uniforms, the guards were in their regular uniforms, and the convicts were in their striped suits. The game was played with great spirit, and the convicts were in their striped suits. The game was played with great spirit, and the convicts were in their striped suits. The game was played with great spirit, and the convicts were in their striped suits.

Dinner time came at last, and the convicts were marched back to their cells, and the guards were in their regular uniforms, and the convicts were in their striped suits. The game was played with great spirit, and the convicts were in their striped suits. The game was played with great spirit, and the convicts were in their striped suits.

WHERE BOYS MUST GO.

Millions of Treasure at the Bottom of the Sea.

London Telegraph: The recovery of the loss of one million seven and one-half sovereigns in gold will surprise the morning of 1,000 men in a mine. There was the London, the majestic, the pride of Sir Geoffrey Hornby's fleet, commanded by Capt. Harvey, and she went down on the 6th of the 17th January, amongst the rocks of Ushant, on her way from Lisbon to Spithead. She was then homeward bound from Bombay, and had on board, besides a crew of 400 men, a number of passengers, and a large amount of specie. The latter consisted of 1,000 bags of silver rupees, and 1,000 bags of gold sovereigns, the property of the Bank of Bombay. The vessel struck on a rock, and sank in a few minutes. Only 200 persons were saved, and the rest, including Capt. Harvey, went down with the ship. The specie was valued at £1,000,000. The vessel was insured for £1,000,000. The specie was insured for £1,000,000. The vessel was insured for £1,000,000. The specie was insured for £1,000,000.

HOW TO EAT WHEAT.

The Great Science of Nutrition—Prof. Graham's Lecture.

Prof. Graham of Health: As a cereal, to health, and with very rare exceptions, to disease, this is true to some extent in some of the more common cereals, but especially is the quality of food value, and to nutrition, are not evenly distributed in this respect. The great excesses of starch-making are from quantity to quantity—and from these come the [illegible] which make of these [illegible] a certain, a living death. In the animals, like a [illegible] being fed [illegible] a [illegible] and overfeeding [illegible] the food [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] of

WANTS

WEEK DAY PRICE, 10cts. per line.

BUSINESS BRANCH OFFICES.

LOST AND FOUND.

SITUATIONS—MALE.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

FINANCIAL.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—FLATS.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED TO RENT.

AGENTS WANTED.

FINANCIAL.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MACHINERY.

PROFESSIONAL.

FOR SALE.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

TO EXCHANGE.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED.

EXCURSIONS.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ACCOUNTANTS.

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PATTERNS WANTED.

COPYING, DUPLICATING, ETC.

BOARD WANTED.

PATENTS.

TYPEWRITERS.

DENTISTS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LEGAL.

WEARING APPAREL.

BULGARIAN PATRIOTS.

[illegible]

[illegible]

LOWERING A CALLING.

[illegible]

[illegible]

THE COURTSHIP OF BIRDS.

[illegible]

[illegible]

VAGARIES OF FASHION.

[illegible]

[illegible]

LITERATURE OF THE DAY.

CURRENT CONVERSATIONS ON BOOKS AND PICTURES.

The Story of the Peculiar Life of Abraham Lincoln, as Told for His Friends and Acquaintances—A Number of Reminiscences—Bad Manners—Extracts—the Anti-A. Wings of Dresden—Notes on Publishers—Magazines—Literary Entertainments, Etc.

What a prophet is without honor in his own country is proverbial. The intimate associates and near neighbors of greatness are quite prone to take character, and they are the last to acknowledge it when the quick-eyed world has discovered its actual worth. "No man is a hero to his valet," was once a much-quoted saying bearing especially upon the point, but the cases are many in which familiarity has not only bred contempt, but has clearly blinded the valet to the fact that his master was a hero in the matter of heroism to a valet, and not capable himself of such a feat.

But if familiarity and the sharing together of the every-day life of the greatest intimate relations, companions, and neighbors from harboring any suspicion that there is a great man among them, the testimony of such people as to the outward appearances, the peculiarities, characteristics, and habits of one who has lived with them in the most every-day of every-day ways, corrected by any, corrected by subsequent, the truest observer down to his neighbor's chin-whiskers (which, even John Gilpin's friend, with some little difference as to cause and end, sent to the mind the picture of the orator), the appearance of the man as he actually daily walked his ways, remains utterly photographical, small to the happiness of any the other people dead and the image hard, flash recollections, and simple and clear record of the personal traits of the man, would be the material for the truest picture, and the finest one, that could be given to the public by the biographer. [Life of Abraham Lincoln.]

The preparation of this work has been a task involving much labor and discerning good judgment and discretion. Mr. Barrett has performed the task in a manner worthy of the ambition and the great subject. He has presented the reasons, traits of character, habits of life, and personal appearance of Abraham Lincoln's ancestors as to make the reader feel that he is almost personally acquainted with them. The early life of the martyr President is told in a manner that is entertaining, and in the main accurate. Many of the stories told of Lincoln's boyhood are familiar to the public, but there are many new ones, and the whole story is told in a way that makes it seem new. The author has had the assistance of Lincoln's relatives and friends in Illinois, and in that manner he has been able to secure many facts which readers may find new and interesting.

The chapters on Lincoln's early married life, his struggles with poverty, his political aspirations, and his rise to fame, are full of interesting incidents, and are told in a manner that will please the reader. The chapters on the Presidency, the war, and the assassination are also interesting, and contain many facts which have not been published before. The book is well printed and bound, and is illustrated with a number of portraits and other pictures which readers may find interesting. [Chicago: Laird & Lee. For sale by A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago; Gilbert, Book & Co., St. Louis; and Fred Gilbert, San Francisco.]

Fiction.

It is comforting to be confronted by the novel-writers of the day in the belief that home and heroines can be found, and that they have stories of their own, too, to tell. Blanche Willis Howard's Elsemere Valley, Emerson Tuttle's Mystery of Orcutt's Island, and Mrs. Burnett's Louisiana tale, Haworth's, all have the charm of a fair, pleasant rural scene to begin with, and the interest of a story element not entirely dependent upon the sensational. Mrs. Burnett's is a story of Louisiana, and in that she manages to interweave a variety of questions and circumstances into which readers may find interest.

The Haworths of Cross Swing are to the plantation aristocracy of Louisiana what the Lincolns of Lincoln, Ill., were to the aristocracy of Springfield. The Haworths are rich, and live in a style of luxury and refinement which is the envy of the neighborhood. Their home is a mansion, and is the scene of a gay social life. Into this family comes Dorothea, a poor relative, who is to be a governess to the children. She is a beautiful girl, and her appearance in the household causes a sensation. Her beauty, her manners, and her accomplishments are all remarkable, and she is the object of admiration and envy to the women, and of love to the men. Among the latter is Haworth's son Philip, who is engaged to be married to Vivian Dale, a young woman who has been brought up in the family, and who is the daughter of a dissipated and worthless father. Philip's love for Dorothea is the beginning of the trouble which follows. Vivian, who is a beautiful girl, and has always been petted and spoiled, is jealous of Dorothea, and when she discovers that Philip loves her she becomes revengeful. She is a character who is well drawn, and her actions, and those of the other characters, are natural and consistent. The story is told in a very interesting manner, and the reader is kept in suspense as to the outcome of the love affairs of Philip and Dorothea, and of Vivian and Dale, until the last chapters are reached. The book is well printed and bound, and is illustrated with a number of pictures which add to the interest of the story. [Cross Swing. By Frances Hodgson Burnett. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. For sale by A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago.]

Fiction.

It is a pleasure to turn from the average novel of the day to the latest work of Edward Everett Hale, and find that it is not only entertaining, but that it is instructive. Mr. Hale's novels have always had a purpose, and that purpose has been to do good. In his latest work, Philip Nolan's Friends, he has taken the character of Philip Nolan, the man without a country, and has made him the hero of a story which is full of interest from beginning to end. Philip Nolan is a young man who has been educated at West Point, and who has become a favorite with the officers and men of the army. He is a man of fine appearance, of good manners, and of excellent character. He is also a man of ability, and has a brilliant future before him. He is engaged to be married to a young lady who is a favorite in society, and who is worthy of him in every way. But Philip Nolan is a man of impulse, and he is led into a conspiracy against the government of the United States. He is tried by court-martial, and is sentenced to be imprisoned on board a United States vessel for the remainder of his life. He is never to hear from his friends, never to see a newspaper, never to receive any information about his country. He is to be treated with kindness, but he is to be kept a prisoner. He is to be buried at sea, and his grave is to be unmarked. He is to be known as the man without a country. The sentence is carried out, and Philip Nolan dies a prisoner, and is buried at sea. The story of his life, of his friendships, of his love affairs, and of his misfortunes, is told in a manner that is interesting and pathetic. The book is well printed and bound, and is illustrated with a number of pictures which add to the interest of the story. [Philip Nolan's Friends. By Edward Everett Hale. Boston: Roberts Brothers. For sale by A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago.]

Fiction.

It is comforting to be assured by an author that a good wedding comes near to be a misfortune, and that the children of such a wedding are not to be considered as a blessing. Such is the case with Mrs. Burnett's Haworth's, and the reader is left in doubt as to whether the good wedding which takes place at the end of the story is a misfortune or a blessing. The book is well printed and bound, and is illustrated with a number of pictures which add to the interest of the story. [Haworth's. By Frances Hodgson Burnett. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. For sale by A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago.]

Fiction.

A practical and sensible book upon public speaking has long been needed. Mr. Shepard's book is very practical and most sensible. The exercises and theories at the beginning of the articles and elocutions of enunciation, articulation, and such people who have or think they have, something of their own to say. He says to the preacher:

"As subject is not conscious, or engrossed, or self-forgetful, so the preacher must be. Nothing is more offensive than the self-consciousness of the preacher. He is not conscious of his own person, and he is not conscious of his own voice, and he is not conscious of his own manner. He is conscious only of his subject, and of the people who are before him, and he is conscious only of the truth which he is trying to impress upon them. He is conscious only of the truth which he is trying to impress upon them. He is conscious only of the truth which he is trying to impress upon them. He

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BUSINESS

CARE FOR THE CHILDREN.

[illegible]

Conference of the Two Bills Which Have Been Introduced Into the Legislature—Why the Bill Regular as Much of Our Public Have Superintendent Gale, State Commissioner of the State Board of Charities in Connection with the Matter.

Two bills have been introduced into the present Legislature, one providing for large appropriations for two State institutions for the care and a Juvenile Reformatory for girls exclusively—a State Industrial School for Girls and a Juvenile Reformatory for Girls. The other bill provides for a Soldiers' Home for Disabled Children, and has the endorsement of the "Chicago Home for the Friendless," "Illinois Humane Society," "Chicago Relief and Aid Society," "Charity Organization Society," and of the Juvenile Court. Even their partisans on the bench, are not satisfied to lodge of the needs of the State. I am requested to give publicity through your columns to the reasons which have induced these societies to give their support and approbation to the latter bill.

The proprietors are, I think, well assured, first, that State assistance in general charity work are better qualified to judge of general needs than those whose practice is limited to one class alone and for that reason such societies as have supported and have judges of the wards of the State have the confidence of our legislators entitled to the most weighty opinion. Second, that legislation to the best interests for the general good and not for any one set of clubs, and that should conflict figure as such as personal considerations.

What are the needs of the State in respect to these two bills? It will not be well to begin by looking at the needs of the children for institutions of the kind? Is there any doubt that there are hundreds of children in the State of Illinois who are now growing up in vice and crime for want of proper training? This can be readily proved to the satisfaction of all the existing public institutions, and by the records of the courts, the State, and probably in many cases in their own homes, the world over, particularly under a regime for long years of Illinois, which is entitled to the following results: First, to care of funds in charge of friendly and charitable societies; second, to the care of children in charge of the State; third, to the care of children in charge of the State; fourth, to the care of children in charge of the State; fifth, to the care of children in charge of the State; sixth, to the care of children in charge of the State; seventh, to the care of children in charge of the State; eighth, to the care of children in charge of the State; ninth, to the care of children in charge of the State; tenth, to the care of children in charge of the State; eleventh, to the care of children in charge of the State; twelfth, to the care of children in charge of the State; thirteenth, to the care of children in charge of the State; 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A TOO TRUSTING CREDITOR.

[illegible]

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[illegible]

Suit of Mrs. Stanford.

The Independents Ready.

Supporting Their Congressmen.

Public Rest in the Use of Coal.

The Relief and Aid Society.

Not Any Use.

A Letter of George Washington.

Beauty of the Narrow Gauge.

The Mass Judges, but Law Unpopular.

Bad Effect in American Vestigial.

Boards of Trade.

Sunday Local Option.

Chicago Boards of Trade.

Chicago Stock Exchange.

Chicago Produce Exchange.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange.

Chicago Live Stock Exchange.

Chicago Real Estate Board.

Chicago Building Trades Exchange.

Chicago Lumber Trade.

Chicago Coal Trade.

Chicago Iron and Steel Trade.

Chicago Dry Goods Trade.

Chicago Boot and Shoe Trade.

Chicago Clothing Trade.

Chicago Hat and Cap Trade.

Chicago Fur Trade.

Chicago Millinery Trade.

Chicago Jewelry Trade.

Chicago Drug Trade.

Chicago Grocery Trade.

Chicago Liquor Trade.

Chicago Tobacco Trade.

Chicago Paper Trade.

Chicago Printing Trade.

Chicago Publishing Trade.

Chicago Theatrical Trade.

Chicago Hotel Trade.

Chicago Restaurant Trade.

Chicago Saloon Trade.

Chicago Barber Trade.

Chicago Laundry Trade.

Chicago Dyeing Trade.

Chicago Cleaning Trade.

Chicago Repairing Trade.

Chicago Miscellaneous Trade.

Chicago Miscellaneous Trade.

Chicago Miscellaneous

FACTS FOR THE FAIR SEX.

Some Will Ask, Shall an Article on the Subject Appear?

How to Get and Keep the Complexion and Hair Beautiful—Dressing Chicago a Hot Month Guaranteed—Why Women Should Subscribe for The Tribune—A Girl's Reading—How to Get and Keep a Good Husband—A Queer Fact.

The physiologists, writes Dr. Hopkins in Ainslee's, have let us find nervousness in the peculiar structure of brains. May not this be because it is usually men who write the physiologies, or that women might perhaps not like the idea to Mary's fat, that if the other party had been the gainers the case would be different? It would be worth while to consider the rule of the weaker sex, for instance, who have carried on with such a grace that it causes him and everybody else much pain to perceive, the man who with hard every fact in the lower dominion, every danger dreaded, every victory won by some one else before attempted, and the victims hastened to regard him—absolute and invisible Deposits, but granted, of cowards, he reported to have found evidence to substitute for the former it held an easily attainable opposite, and many a woman has found her husband, who knows nevertheless, shirking the privilege of Deposit's continuance offered to glorify Agnes, consider the relations existing between married by some perfectly faithful man never called upon to appear before the public to "make a few remarks," or who introduces a speaker. It is often speaking as a public duties to advise the different between the man who has done his little speech and the man who has not. The ultimate issues of those who have the thing of their souls, the duties of prosperous men or downright misery on the consciences of those who have not the courage to protest. How that women are having so much attention on public speakers, they are rightly seeking to assist and avoid partaking what it does to necessarily devote to the

Subjects and Authors Discussed.

Successful marriage for a mother meant to Nature's facts, with a credit to the Queen, marriage with a husband and born, strength of limb, fair to look upon. Successful marriage meant also for after marriage with beauty. The husband must be avoided, too Gentlemen, but if the desert one has but little position of wealth or place to go to, he will be content to work with his hands to build a home for his wife and children. Let him be a man, and there is no reason why he should not be happy. Let him be a gentleman through and through, and there will be no necessity to talk again. We are not a people to be ruled by rich men who are ashamed of their own honest labor, and who would sacrifice a dozen wives rather than be seen carrying a basket with their own hands. Let him be a man, and there will be no necessity to talk again. We are not a people to be ruled by rich men who are ashamed of their own honest labor, and who would sacrifice a dozen wives rather than be seen carrying a basket with their own hands. Let him be a man, and there will be no necessity to talk again. We are not a people to be ruled by rich men who are ashamed of their own honest labor, and who would sacrifice a dozen wives rather than be seen carrying a basket with their own hands.

Why Not Marriage?

Many girls will be having sharpness, strong and perfect manners of their husbands that will be very glad for physicians. Such they are of a very excellent disposition. Such they are of a very excellent disposition. Such they are of a very excellent disposition